## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PPICE H. W. CORNER OF PULTON AND WASSAU STS. THE DAILY BERALD, two centsper copy. \$7 per as THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at six of

Sper annum; the European Edwion very Wednesday is percopy; \$4 per annum to any part of Great Britain any part of the Continent, both to include postage; the Buildian on the let, 11th and 21st of each month, at six per copy, or \$3 75 per annum. Hb FABILT BEKALD, on Wainceday, at four cents per OF Services of Services of the world; if wed, will be religiously for any quarter of the world; if wed, will be religiously for any Quarter of the world; if wed, will be religiously and for age Our Foreign Compression Date in the William of the world of the world of the world of the wed to the west of the world of t NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do n thern-relected communications.

ADVERTISEMENT ST removed every day; advertisements inmented in the Wunnity Hinaulo, Panily Hinaulo, and in the
ballformin and European Editions.

JOS PRISTING anomical with nonliness, cheapness and de-

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving place.—ITALIAN OPERA-HIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.-JULIUS CAMAR. WINTER GARDEN, Broadway,-Natan Owner-Door

WALLACE'S THEATRE, No. 844 Broadway LAURA KEENE'S THEATER, Broadway .- OUR AMER HEW BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY.—OLD FOLES AT

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- SHICENEY'S NATIONAL

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway. -- Day and BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad

HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS, Stuyvesant Institute, No. 650 MELODEON CONCERT HALL, No. 539 Broadway.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 585 Broadway. -Songs GAIETIES CONCERT ROOM, 616 Broadway.—DRAWING AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 444 Broadway. Songs, Ballers, Pantonings, &c. Grost in Spire of Hisself

CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERT HALL, No. 45 Bowery. PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.-

NOVELTY MUSIC HALL, 616 Broadway.-BURLESQUES

New York, Wednesday, January 15, 1869.

THE SITUATION. retirement of General Cameron from th

War Department continues to be the exciting topic in Washington and throughout the country. No change in the friendly relations existing between the President and Mr. Cameron has arisen from the withdrawal of the latter from the Cabinet, nor have the cordial feelings between him and the other members of the administration been in the least interfered with. Gen. Cameron has cheerfully accepted the mission to St. Petersburg, at the request of the President, and the name of Mr. Stanton, as his successor in the War Department. is said to have been suggested by Mr. Cameron

The War Department has received intelligence that a despatch from Colonel Garfield, dated Paintsville 8th, confirms the report of the dispersion of Humphrey Marshall's force. It says Marshall's whole army is now fleeing in utter confusion They burned a large amount of stores. Colonel Garfield has taken twenty-five prisoners.

Another despatch from Colonel Garfield to Gen Buell, dated Prestonburg 11th, states that he left Paintville Thursday noon with 1,100 men, and ensaged Marshall's forces, 2,500 strong, with three cannon posted on the hill. "We fought them," he says, "till dark, and drove them from their positions. This morning we found twenty-five of his dead on the field. The enemy's loss cannot be less than sixty. We took twenty. five prisoners and a quantity of stores. The enemy burned most of his stores and fled precipitately during the night. To-day I have crossed the river and been occupying Prestonburg. Our loss is two killed and twenty-five wounded."

A despatch from Louisville states that the rebels of Hammond's command are committing frightful devastations. On Sunday night they burned the depot and a blacksmith's shop at Horse Cave, and also the Woodland depot, hotel and stableseat Cave City. The citizens at these points having been notified of the intention of the rebels, escaped to Munfordsville. The rebels promised to return on Monday and burn every house that could be used either as quarters or hospitals by the Union army on its advance. They burned up all the hay, oats and fodder stacks along the road, and drove off or killed all the cattle, horses and mules they could

The rumors from the Upper Potomac of an at tack on Hancock by the rebel General Jackson are authoritatively contradicted from Frederick: nor has the collision at Bath resulted in anything of importance to our troops, who are under com mand of General Kelly, at that point.

The rebel batteries on the Lower Potomac con tinue to exhaust large quantities of powder without effecting anything. The Reliance was fired at thirty-eight times on Monday night, while running down the river, from Cockpit Point and the bat teries lower down, but she was not touched. The batteries at Shipping Point and Cockpit Point kept up a constant fire of shells towards the Maryland shore yesterday afternoon, which all burst high is the air, and did no damage to any one.

From Cairo we learn that the Union gunboats Essex and Tyler made a reconsissance down the river yesterday to within a mile and a half of Columbus, and fired several shots into the rebel comps there. The fire was returned, but without effect. No obstructions in the river nor masked batteries on the shore were discovered, although both were reported to exist. General McClernand's column moved in the direction of Blandville, Ky., vesterday, and General Paine's force advanced from Bird's Point. The Second regiment of the Donglas brigade arrived at Cairo vesterday evening, and the Seventh lowa, Eighth Wisconsin, and Porty-fifth Illinois regiments are expected there to-day.

## CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, a communication was received from the President, transmitting a conv of the instructions received by the Austrian Minis ter from his government relative to the Trent affair, and the reply of Mr. Seward thereto. These important docurachts are given in another part of

to-day's paper. A bill was introduced and referred, to allow the President to accept the services of certain persons in the army without pay. The resolution of Mr. Powell, calling on the Secretary of War for an answer to the resoluti regard to contracts, was taken up, debated briefly and adopted by a vote of thirty-four against three A communication was received from Mr. La-mon, the Marshal of the District of Columbia, giving the regulations respecting visiters to the jail under his charge. These regulations admit Senators and representatives to the prison, provided they have a pass from the Vice President or Speaker of the House. It appears that Mr. Grimes, of Wisconsin, not having the requisite pass, was recently denied admission to the jail, whereupon rated the Marshal roundly, calling him a foreign satrap," and insisting on his removal from office. Mr. Grimes also called up the bill providing for the release of fugitive slaves from the all This led to a long debate on the negro ques tion, and finally the bill passed by a vote of thirtyone against four. The House bill for the relief the owners of the British ship Perthshire was pass ed, and the Senate adjourned

The House of Representatives resumed the con-sideration of the bill to abolish the franking privilege, and after a lenghty discussion pass by a vote of 107 against 42. In Committ the Whole the bill making an appropriation \$35,500 for the exhibition of American products at the London World's Fair was taken up, and a lively debate followed in seferen to our relations with Great Britain, in which fesses. Conkling, of New York, and Lovejoy, of Illinois, participated. Mr. Lovejoy's remarks were of a decidedly belligerent temper. The bill was finally laid on the table by a large majority, and the House adjourned.

## MISCELLANEOUS NEWS

None of the European steamers mention news, have yet arrived. They are, as then pub lished, the Saxonia, City of Manchester, Hibernia and Africa. Should the Africa arrive first she will bring one week later intelligence. The Hamia, which was reported due, arrived on Friday

The news from Havana, which we publish to-day is of the greatest interest and importance. The intelligence received in that city from the Spanish expedition to Mexico is by no means encouraging to the pretensions of Spain. The Mexicans are arming all around, and it is said would soon unite like one man against their invaders. Juarez had ssued a proclamation, calling on the people to lay aside minor differences, and to band together for the common defence of their homes. The Spanish soldiers had already began to desert. General edition. He sailed in company with the French dmiral La Graviere, and a portion of the French and English fleet. The Spanish opinions of the attitude of the United States government on the Mexican question are interesting, as showing how hostile the government and people of Spain are to this country. The other items of news are all of more than ordinary interest

The steamer Champion, from Aspinwall, arrived here yesterday, bringing us interesting intelligence from the Isthmus. The efforts of Mosquera for the astery over the other States of the new Son n confederation still continued, with some probability of success. Buenaventura and severa other places were in possession of Mosquera's forces. The liberals of New Granada were highly incensed at the American representative, in no ing his credentials to the Mosquera govern ment. Captain J. B. Montgomery, of the United States steamer Lancaster, has been relieved by Captain Bell, late of the Mediterranean squadron Captain Bell's flag was saluted by the American and British ships-of-war.

The Panama Star publishes the official corre pondence which has taken place between the Governor. Don Santiago de la Guardia, and the resident Consuls of France, England and the United States of America, relative to the act of ncorporating the State of Panama into the new ration, known as the United States of Co lombia. The American Consul. Mr. F. W. Rice, in his letter to the Governor, congratulates his Excellency on the cessation of the war that was destroying every interest of the country, and says that the President of the United States will "duly iate and welcome the kind and friendly sen ents enunciated by the representative of the Executive of the United States of New Granada toward our nation, especially at this time, when we are engaged in a lamentable but not doubtful struggle to maintain our proud rank among the great nations of the earth."

A South American medical journal (La Sanidad) pays a high compliment to the American medical fession. It alludes to Carnochan as one of the eading surgeons of the day. Among our oculist and anrists it ranks Dr. Lighthill, of New York, as one of the very first, and says that his treatment of diseases of the eye and ear is the most practical and philosophical yet known. It then goes into a engthy description of the mode of treatment by lation of certain chemical vapors, an notes a number of their most successful opera ions, copied from American newspapers, illustrat ing its arguments. This may be important to the gentlemen concerned who do not see the South

In the State Senate at Albany yesterday, the standing committees for the session were announced by the presiding officer. They will be found in our report of the proceedings. Several petitions were esented; among them one praying the State to assume the collection of its portion of the na-tional tax. Various bills were introduced. Among them were bills to regulate the dividends of life insurance companies; to amend the insurance laws; to regulate the dividends of fire insurance companies: to incorporate the Metropolitan Cab Compa ny, and to provide for a New York and Kings County Health district-similar to the bill of last session. Notice was given of several bills, some of them bearing on the interests of this city. The annual report of the State Engineer and Surveyor was laid before the Senate. A large number of petitions were presented in the Assembly, but principally of a pri-vate or local character. A committee rule was adopted dividing the Committee on Cities and Vil-lages into two committees—one on cities and the other on villages. A bill to authorize aliens to hold real estate in this city was introduced. Bills were noticed for the regulation of labor in the Central Park, and for the extension of streets and the maintenance of docks in Brooklyn. The con-current resolution in favor of the abolition of the franking privilege by Congress was adopted. A motion to take up the bill for the relief of the suffering people of Ireland was overruled by the rer was presented. The Speaker did not announce the standing committees.

Skating was enjoyed on the Central Park yester day between the hours of seven o'clock A. M. and leven o'clock P. M. The number of visiters during that time has been estimated at about twenty seven thousand. A plan has been adopted to in form down-town skaters when the ball is up, for particulars of which we refer our renders to another column. A skating match between the la-dies is shortly to come off, the prize being a pair of silver plated skates. Skating will be allowed today if the weather proves fair.

Business in most branches of trade was inactive yes-terday, while holders continued in most cases to main. ato more or less firmness in their views. Transactions were comparatively light, while prices for most descrip tivity was owing, in some degree, to the desire to learn the effect produced abroad by the return of Mesars. Ma-son and Slidell, and especially upon the Liverpool and

London markets. It was thought possible that the Africa carried out the news of their surrender, and that the effect would be heard in response to her news but the official result was not carried out till the sailing of the steamer which succeeded her, and which may pro long for some days the arrival of the expected news The cotton market yesterday, in the absence of sales of moment, was nominal. Spinners, with bayers generally were awaiting the foreign news, and looking forward to the receipt of some scattering supplies ordered from Eu rope, knowing full well that if they entered this market with its limited supplies, prices would go up. In the absence of buyers, holders were not pressing sales, and, with the exception of a few small weak holders here and there they were quite firm in their views. The flour market they were quite firm in their views. The flour market was firmer for common and medium grades of State and Western, while ge od to choice extra brands were sustained. Wheat was firm, with limited sales. Corn was unchanged and transactions moderate, at 66c. a 65½c for shipping lots of Western mixed, in store and delivered. Fork was steady, with rather more doing, at \$11.75 a \$12.75 or low, \$13.50 a \$13.75 for city prime mess, and \$9 a \$9.50 for new prime. Sugars were steady, with small sales of hids. (about 100), while 1,334 boxes and 250 hids. nolado were sold at prices given in another place. Coffee was firm; a cargo of 2,400 bags Santos was sold at 21c. Freights were firm, with a fair amount of engagements.

The Modification of the Cabinet-Mr Lincoln's Conservative Policy Vindi-

With the retirement of Mr. Cameron, and th ppointment of Mr. Edwin M. Stanton, of Pennsylvania, to the control of the War Depart ment, a modification has been effected in Mr Lincoln's Cabinet which, in a very remarkable degree, commands the public approbation. It is a change which vindicates the conservative war policy of the President on the slavery question, and which brings the War Office and the leading generals of our army into that happy accord which is absolutely indispensable to a vigorous prosecution of the war.

When Mr. Cameron was appointed Secretary of War, in March last, his antecedents as a conservative man rendered him acceptable to that great body of our loyal people who are de sirous of maintaining "the integrity of the Union," including the constitutional landmarks of Southern slavery. Whether as demo crat, whig, American or republican, Mr. Cameron had never identified himself with the radical abolition element of the North. Some two months ago, however, the fact hegan to be made manifest that he had become a zealous convert to the radical war policy of the abolitionists—the liberation of the slaves of the South, and their employment as our armed allies in the suppression of this proslavery rebellion. This policy was so loudly advocated in his late annual report, as originally prepared for Congress, as to attract the special attention and the pruning knife of the President, and from that moment Mr. Cameron's early resignation began to be regarded as very probable event. We have to suspect that, with his adoption of the abolition war programme, he lost, to some extent, the confic of General McClellan and other prominent of ficers of the army, and that in this way the movements of the army have recently been impeded by some curious embarrasements, of which the public have had but a faint concer

These embarrassments could only be remove by a change among the leaders of our army or by a change in the Cabinet; and the Presid in transferring Mr. Cameron to St. Petersburg. has effected this desired modification very handsomely. Recognizing the earnest, incessant and invaluable labors of Mr. Cameron since March last, in the great work of creating and organiz ing our army, and the equipment of our force of six hundred and fifty thousand men, President Lincoln could not permit him to retire without thanks or compensation from his arduous duties of the War Office. His public services are grace fully acknowledged in his appointment as Minister to Russia: and doubtless the Czar will accept this appointment, under all the circumstances of this crisis, as a complimentary recog nition by our government of his generous and spontaneous sympathy for our sacred cause "the integrity of the Union."

lition war policy of Mr. Cameron, as our Secretary of War, which embarrassed the move ments of the army, and threatened its demoralization, we may now expect the utmost activity in the prosecution of the war, from the harmony which exists between the new Secretary and General McClellan and other leading army officers, and the bulk of the army itself. Mr. Stanton has the reputation of a man of a high order of talents and cultivation, of superior administrative abilities, great industry and sound patriotism. It is believed that what Carnot was to the first French republic, as Minister of War, Stanton will be to "Ho Abe Lincoln:" that he will be the man to bring order out of confusion, efficiency out of inaction, and an invincible army out of raw recruits, dispirited by frequent disasters, delays

The intelligent reader, however, will recog nise in this matter the controlling will and unchanging integrity of "Honest Abe Lincoln' himself. According to our advices, his Cabine has been anything but a unit upon any great question submitted to its judgment, so that the resident almost invariably has had to fall back upon his own. He is thus, to all intent and purposes, the master of his situation, and the abolition disorganizers of Congress may now understand that when he "puts his foo down, he puts it down firmly." President Lincoln takes a simple, straightforward, consistent and wonderfully sagacious view of his line of duty, in reference to our domestic and foreign affairs. Thus, with the bombardment of Fort Sumter, he took the responsibility and promptly summoned our loyal States to arms; for he saw that not another moment was to be lost thus in his first war proclamation he declared his purpose to be "the integrity of the Union," be cause he foresaw the importance of conciliatin the Union party of our revolted States; and thus, if he said nothing in his late annual mes-sage upon the Mason-Slidell affair, it was because he had resolved upon an amicable adinstment of this matter, and did not intend to secome entangled in a war with England for the benefit of Jeff. Davis and his rebellious conederates, So, too, when General Fremont Missouri, withoutauthority, declared a war of emancipation, he was promptly required to modify his manifesto according to the limitations

of Congress. We conclude that Mr. Cameron has resigned his position of Secretary of War because his emancipation ideas were incompatible with the policy of the administration, and that he has been appointed to Russia in consideration of his patriotic, indefatigable and important services in the War Office; and that, henceforward. the war will be vigorously pushed forward, in consequence of the harmony secured between the War Department and the army. It is the opinion of some of our contemporaries, who profess to know more than appears upon the record, that other Cabinet changes will soon fol-

low; but sufficient for the day is the good thereof. We consider the change in the War Office equivalent to a great Union victory in its moral effect upon the army and the country. In the retirement of Cameron the abolition game of "emancipation or separation" has been emphatically repudiated by the administration, and in the appointment of Stanton the conservative war policy of "Honest Abe Lincoln" has been as emphatically reaffirmed. Complete harmony being thus restored between the President, the Secretary of War and General McClellan, all that we now require for the speedy suppression of this rebellion is the cooperation of Congress with the administration and the army, and active legislation in providing the ways and means to maintain the army, the credit of the government, and the financial capabilities of the country upon this war basis of expenditures of six hundred millions a year.

The Possible Fate of Mason and Slidell Considerable speculation is afloat respecti the fate of the British steam sloop-of-war Ri naldo, and, per consequence, of those notorious personages, Mason and Slidell and their secretaries, who were on board. This is owing to the non-arrival of the vessel at her supposed destination, Halifax, and the circumstance that when she sailed from Provincetown, on the evening of the 1st of January, a perfect hurricane was blowing, which continued unabated during the whole night and part of the following day, subsiding only then into a fresh gale-It may therefore be interesting to weigh the chances in favor of and against her weathering this storm, and Mesers. Slidell and Mason being still in the land of the living.

The first question that presents itself is, was the Rinaldo bound to Halifax when she sailed on this occasion? If so, there is indeed cause for believing that the worst has overtaken her. Under this view of the case she became due at the port mentioned on the 3d inst. The only way to account for her non-arrival, compatible with her own safety, is by supposing that, finding, after leaving Provincetown, the weather continued increasing in severity, she headed for Bermuda to escape its force; but even taking it for granted that she did so, her safety is still equally in doubt; for vessels have arrived at American ports that sailed from Bermuda subsequent to the time at which the Rinaldo would have become due there. It is quite possible, however, that the public is mistaken in supposing Halifax to be the port to which the Rinaldo was ordered, although the general expectation at that place of her arrival there was sufficient to warrant the rumor which now creates so much speculation. The sealed orders under which she left port may have directed her to England, or even to the island of St. Thomas, for which, it will be remembered, the rebel envoys were bound at the time of their capture. The Rinaldo is a very heavily armed vessel for her size and steam power, the latter being only two hundred horse. She carries seventeen thirty-two-pounders, all of which are on the main deck, two of these being pivot guns, and weighing more than ten thousand pounds. Undoubtedly so much top weight would increase her danger in a heavy storm like that of the 1st and 2d; but it was so far in her favor that it blew from the shore.

If it should be however, that she foundered it will be one of the singular events of history from the fact that she had as passengers the Southern envoys, whose delivery on board was the condition exacted by England to prevent her going to war with the United States. Such a sudden termination of their career would create another great sensation in Europe, second only to that produced by their seizure. For them, indeed, it would be out of the frying pan into the fire—the latter, of course, in a symbolical sense. We, however, sincerely trust, for the sake of the two hundred and odd lives do is not lost. A few days or weeks more will perhaps be required to clear away the mist of doubt which at present prevails, as to what has become of the Rinaldo and Mason and Slidell. But meanwhile let us charitably hope for the best. It would be a pity if the intercepted diplomatists were only taken out of Fort Warren to be immediately drowned by their deliverers. How would England ever forgive herself for leading these men to a watery grave? The affair of the Rinaldo would be worse for those on board than the affair of the Trent, by all the difference in the world.

THE VALUE OF AN EMANCIPATION PROCLAMAox.—Six times a week freedom shrieking Greeley clamors for a proclamation to emanci-pate the slaves in the South, in order to a successful completion of the war. Of what avail would an emancipating proclamation be? It would only be a brutum fu unless the rebellious States were previously subdued. It could not, therefore, assist in their subjugation, but the contrary. It has been pro-claimed for the last eighteen months throughout the South, by the newspapers, the orators and the clergy, that negro emancipation is the programme of Mr. Lincoln, and the Southern peo ple believe it, and hence their resistance is so desperate. The blacks believe it, too; but so far from giving any sign that they desire it, they are ready to fight for their masters, according to the confession of the Tribune. If the Pre sident or General McCleMan should now verify the lying predictions of the secession demagogues who deceived the people, the negroes could not be more fully persuaded than they are. There is no reason, therefore, to conclude that an emancipation proclamation would have any influence in changing the slaves, who are too contented and too much attached to their masters to revolt against them, even if they had the power, which no sensible man believes.

HITTING THE NAIL ON THE HEAD .- At the Democratic State Convention in New Hampshire the other day, ex-Governor Williams hit the nail exactly on the head by moving the following resolution :-

Resolved, That we denounce Northern abolitionism and Southern secsation as the co-operating sources of our present calamities—alike treasonable to the constitution and inimical to the Union. The only way to a restored Union and a respected constitution, with returning peace and prosperity, is through the overthrow of the enemies to both.

The chief organ of Northern abolitionism is this city is, of course, very wroth at Mr. Williams, and denies that the leaders of the sect are traitors to the Union and the constitution. because they are not in arms. It is true there is little fear of finding any arms in their hands. But they have entered into a conspiracy to drive on braver men to abolish the Union and the constitution by force of arms. Does not that bring them within the spirit, if not within the letter, of the law of treason? We think so: and the New Hampshire man is not a hair's breadth wide of the mark.

The Speaker of the New York Assembly

Upon Morals and Morality.

One of the most remarkable events in the history of morals is the election as Speaker of the Assembly of this State of a personage who has made himself notorious by his attempts to degrade the character of journalism. It was long ago predicted that the folly and corruption of the present Legislature would eclipse anything hitherto known in the dirty annals of Albany jobbery. The fact that this Legislature has begun its career by electing such a Speaker would seem to indicate that the predictions referred to will be amply verified. During several years past the Hon. Henry

Jenkins Raymond, Speaker of the Assembly has had charge of a daily paper in this city, and there has been no other journalist so loud in professions of piety and morality. Yet in every respect the Times has belied these professions, and has become, at last, the disgrace of American journalism. It has tried to main tain itself by jobbery, by indecent advertise ments, and by unlimited abuse of all respect able newspapers. It has spared no lying accusations, no malicious inventions, no audac alsehoods, when attacking its contemporaries: and, not satisfied with misrepresentation and calumny, it has resorted to the lowest and vilest kinds of personal defamation. Claiming to be loyal, it has gone so far as to attempt to supersede the President and put at the head of the government, as dictator, that very dis tinguished statesman, orator, financier and politician, George Law. Claiming to be purely honest, it is steeped in jobs of very doubtfu norality. The old Brick Church job, for instance, when speculation played with the bones of the dead, had not the best possible look : and in the Post Office, the Gansevoort and a dozen other jobs, the Times' controllers have been large stockholders. Its professions of morality are of an equally truthful character with its claims of loyalty and honesty, and rest, doubtless, upon its columns of moral, decent, pious, Christian "medical" advertisements.

From the prurient columns of yesterday's Times we select two or three of these beautiful specimens of the Speaker's morality. Our speciens hardly do justice to the Speaker's "medical" column, however, for they are scarcely bad enough; but we cannot pollute our columns quoting the nastier extracts, and must make these suffice. Let us begin, say, with this mor-

COULT APPLICIED RESTORED!—IGNORANCE EXPOSED!—FALLACIES UNMARKED!—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. Larmont's Paris, London and New York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations), upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhoza, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and fornalo—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisors, their recipes and specifics: the author's unequalied Paris and London treatment, &c.

cifics; the author's unequalled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Morcury, Copabla, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotas, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for \$1, or E. Warner, No. 1 Vessy street; Ross & Tousey, No. 121 Nassau street; H. Dexter & Co., No. 113 Nassau street, New York; and De Witt, No. 13 Frankfort street; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway (up stairs), New York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

The information in this advertisement seems to be especially designed for, and must be 'highly important" to, the members of the Legislature. They are in duty bound to pass at once a vote of thanks to their Speaker for the kindness with which he takes care of the morals and health of the members, their families and their friends. There is no man better acquainted with Albany corruption than the Hon. Henry Jenkins Raymond; and, since he has decided that the corruption has taken the above form, the members ought to be obliged to him for his efforts to relieve it. What does the honorable Speaker care if his paper is pronounced indecent and a nuisance? makes it so for the good of his legislative friends-to reward them for electing him to the Speakership-and because indecent advertisements "pay." "A fig for morality," says the Speaker; "the world wants information-the Legislature needs information; and here it is." To what lengths the honorable and pious Speaker proposes to carry his religious "medi cal" information may be judged from the fol-

cal" information may be judged from the following:—

INFORMANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO HE MARRIED—DY. A. M. MAURICAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book entitled "The Married Woman's Private Modical Companion," strictly intended for these whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price \$1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty street, New York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by enclosing \$1, and addressing box No. 1,224 New York city. For sale by H. Richardson, at No. 1 Vescy street (Astor House), and No. 18 Ann street.

The "information" which the book thus ad

The "information" which the book thus ad vertised gives is simply how to cause abortion and it must be useful to the Legislature This "professor of diseases of women" is said to be really a celebrated female procuress and abortionist, who has often been dragged before the public by the officers of justice. The character of its author, then, would show just what "important information" to "those married and about to marry" this curious book contained; but the advertiser and the moral Speaker do not even leave us a doubt. The book is intended, we are told, for those whose "health' or "circumstances" make abortion useful. Next to advertising such a book, the Speaker should advertise Madame Restell's place of business, so that his readers might know where to go if the directions of the book failed. Certain classes of our legislators, for whose uses this book is advertised, would thank the moral Speaker for such "valuable information." But those who "entertain doubts" of their condition, as well as those who cannot afford "a too rapid increase of family," are taken care of by this organ of abortionists and the religious Speaker in this advertisement:-

gious Speaker in this advertisement:—
A pursological View or Maranace—Containing nearly
three hundred pages and one hundred and fifty fine plates
and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a
state of health and discase; with a irectise on self-abuse,
its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body,
with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational
and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of
cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and
those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of
their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any
address on receipt of twenty-five cents in specie or postage
stamps, by addressing Dr. La Croix, Albany, N. Y.
What with its "150 fine plates and en-

gravings," this work of Dr. La Croix ought to be very popular among the legislators, and they ought to thank the Speaker for telling them all about it. If from the reading of such works young men and women should lose their moral purity; if these "fine engravings" should make a young man a miserable sensualist or young girl a demirep; if a courte-an lost her life by taking drugs according to the directions of one of these works; or if a poor, deluded wife, honestly anxious not to have a family should be ruined, body and soul, by the artfu sophisms of the abortionist-what of that The pious Speaker must have his "paying ad. vertisements," no matter who suffers. The Legislature must be attended to, no matter how

the public is debauched. Dally the Speaker's paper carries these infectious adverti more dangerous than the foulest malaria—into houses and households. Daily it debauches the gnorant, innocent and unwary. Daily it adds manity. Ruining its victims for this world and the next; teaching some facts which they should never know; encouraging the evil tendencies of others; inducing others to take nostrums which aggravate disease and make life a long plague, the moral Times goes on its way. Curses and imprecations from those it has debauched, degraded and ruined follow it; but still it affects morality, plays the devil in an angel's garb. and furnishes its conductors as states New York and officers for the Assembly.

If the Legislature should do nothing more, it has made itself infamous by the election for its Speaker of the conductor of the abortionists organ. What the Legislature is may be judged from the kind of literature it affects and the sort of a journalist it delights to honor.

The Constitution a Covenant with Death

and an Agreement with Hell. . When the crisis of a fever is nearly reachedwhen the forces of nature and of medi about to make their last, successful rally-silence, quiet and calm peace are strictly ordered. lest to the enfeebled patient some disturbance should cause a fatal shock and the disease again defeat all medicine. The fever of rebellion a the South is now at such a crisis. The medicine of the Union arms and the natural forces of the latent Southern Union feeling conspire to make recovery almost certain. In a she it is hoped that the South will be forever rid of the feverish phantasies of rebellion, and will come again to her right mind and her true alle giance. Why is it, then, that Doctors Cheever. Greeley, Garrison, Phillips, Beecher and the old Boston women, who make up the number of the quack abolitionists, seize this very critical moment to raise a hideous and infernal abolition outcry? It is from no good will to wards the patient, certainly. It would seem, rather, that they wished to increase the fever.

Northern abolitionists and Southern conspire tors have so many traits in common that it is not singular to find them both regarding the constitution of these United States as " covenant with death and an agreement with hell." In this one phrase Garrison embodied the true abolition and the true rebel creed alike. The abolitionists hate and revile the constitution because it upholds slavery, which they think sinful. The leading rebel conspira tors hate and revile the constitution because i enables other men besides themselves to gain power. For these different reasons, but arriv. ing at the same result, the abolitionist the North and the conspirators a the South have been laboring for year to destroy the constitution. Every blow struck by the one has aided the other. The abolitionists clamored about negro slavery, and the Southern conspirators used this abolition clamor to delude the Southern people into secession. When South Carolina seceded, the abolitionists claimed that event as an antislavery triumph; Greeley congratulated the North and encouraged the rebels; and Wendell Phillips argued that secession was legal and right, and exultingly declared that now, at last the hated constitution of the United States was torn in tatters.

But the abolitionists sympathized with the rebels not only in secession, but also in the establishment of a Southern confederacy. It had been the object of their lives to destroy slavery, and that object was gained if slavery destroyed itself and the country by forming a separate confederacy. Therefore the Tribune daily cheered on the Southern rebel States; and not until Greeley, Phillips & Co. saw their fate reflected in Northern bayonets did they change their more open tactics, and insidiously defeat, to discourage the North and divide the Union. When this plan, too, failed, the gho from the Manassas massacre alarmed the aboli tionists into a short silence; but soon after they devised and began to carry into effect a double plot, from either issue of which they hope to derive success. This plot is now working, and consists, on the one hand, in bitterly urging on a war of emancipation, and, on the other hand, in opposing and trying to thwart every effort to carry on this war within the constitu tional limits. If by vilifying and abusing every constitutional statesman and Union general; If by defeating every plan to progress constitutionally in the war; if by irritating and discontenting the people, the abolitionists can force inistration to make this a war against slavery, then they succeed; for the const is overthrown and slavery is killed. If, how ever, the conservative magic of office is too strong for them; if the Union armies carnot be hindered; if the people cannot be goaded to frenzy, the abolitionists at least hope that their clamors will so unite and ender desperate the Southern people that either the South will be unconquerable or else it will have to be brought back to the Union chained like a cap tive and guarded like a criminal; and then the abolitionists will equally triumph; for the constitution is subverted and the doom of slavery scaled. It is the plot of Iago, who urged Rode rigo to attack Cassio, and declared-

I have rubbed this young gnat almost to the senso, And he grows ang y. Now, whether he kill Casaid Or Cassio him, or each do kill the other— Every way makes my gain.

This plot explains the crescendo in the abolition clamors now, just when all conservatives are preparing to add the power of a constitu tional policy to the triumphs soon to be achieved by our arms. The abolitionists know that their clamor was the spell by which Jeff. Davis deluded the Southern people out of the Union, and they know that it is the most efficient weapon he can use to keep them out. Destroy the litionists, and you destroy the power of the rebel chiefs. The abolitionists and the rebels have been working together for a common object, and they are still in league. The honest Southern people hate both of them with almost equal vehemence, and only submit to Jeff. Davis in order to avoid the greater evil of abolition rule, which, they are convinced, is impending over them. Lock up a few leading abolitionists in Fort Lafayette, and the effect upon the Southern people would be equal to a revolu they would at once see that they had been de-luded, and would at once rid themselves of Jeff. Davis and his followers, and return to the Union. Just so long as abolitionists are allowed to rave and rant here, just se long Jeff. Davis has a plausible pretext for his despotism. If the government places any reliance upon the Union feeling of the South it should be encouraged; and the best encouragement we could give it is to set the Southern people an example by dealing with the Northern abolition